

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace the Title with the following amended Title:

- METHOD TO DECREASE EMISSIONS OF NITROGEN OXIDE AND MERCURY -

Please replace paragraph [0017] with the following;

[0017] Combustion in the primary zone 26 generates  $\text{NO}_x$ . Most mercury content of the coal is transferred to gas phase during combustion. In reburning zone 28,  $\text{NO}_x$  from primary combustion zone 26 is reduced to  $\text{N}_2$ . During the reburning process, carbon in the reburning coal does not burn out as completely as in a boiler environment that has excess air. Therefore, coal reburning increases the level of unburned carbon in the flue gas. By selecting coal type and specific conditions for injection of fuel and air, the combustion process can be controlled to produce a flue gas with increased carbon-containing fly ash. The flue gas is cooled at convective pass 18 where mercury is absorbed by the fly ash carbon. The fly ash with mercury is then collected in the PCD 20. Fly ash collected in the PCD 20 is treated in an ash treatment unit 22. Ash treatment unit can be an electrostatic separator, a burnout unit or the like. If a burnout unit is used, then excess heat [can be] can be partially recovered, for example by the plant by preheating water used for boiler heat exchange. Mercury released from the fly ash carbon is absorbed by activated carbon as the ash burnout products pass through mercury collection unit 24.